

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 18.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1828

WHOLE NO. 198. VOL. IV.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—67.

TROTTER AND HUNTINGTON, Watch Makers and Jewellers.

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

Wilkesborough Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. A. W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth entrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world;—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.
May 17, 1828.—324.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.
Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—844.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.
June, 24, 1828.—874.

D. G. MacRAE,

Grocer and Commission Merchant, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

OFFERS his services to the public—He has large and convenient Ware-Houses for the storage of Cotton.

Castor Oil.

A FULL supply of the above article is just received, and for sale, at reduced prices, by E. WILLEY & Co.
Salisbury, August 18, 1828.—699

Coach Making.

NATHAN BROWN returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business, and informs them that he continues to make and repair all kinds of GIGS and CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES, &c. He has on hand at this time, A FIRST RATE

Pannel Gig and Jersey Wagon, which he will sell on accommodating terms, to customers, or any gentleman wishing to purchase.

NATHAN BROWN.
Salisbury, August 8, 1828.—698

Drs. P. C. & L. Caldwell.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE, and one or both will always be found at the shop occupied by P. C. Caldwell.

Charlotte, August 15, 1828.—599.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at the Journal Office.

State of North Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

JULY SESSION, 1828.

Daniel Blackburn vs. The heirs of John Rudisel, deceased.

Peace for said county and levied on land belonging to the estate of the said John Rudisel, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Chresby Parker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob, Polly, Betsey, and Susanah Mosteller, heirs at law of Polly Mosteller, deceased, and Daniel Rudisel, and Jacob Rudisel, all heirs of John Rudisel, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that they appear at the county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court House in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th in September next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against them and the land levied on sold to satisfy the said judgment.

Witness, V. McLee, Clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, 1828.
6199—pr. adv. \$2 50. VARDRY MCBEE.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. The property includes about sixty town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz:—a valuable Tannery, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent metal Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms, by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, in Charlotte.

ROBERT MCKENZIE.
Cabarrus County, May 22, 1828.—824.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch at this Office.

The following passage, from Mr. COOPER's works just published, entitled "Notions of America," gives a well drawn picture of the scenery of New England. The admirers of that writer might refer to it as an example of his admitted talent at description, which, by seizing on a few striking particulars, gives you a more perfect idea of what he wishes to present to the imagination, than could be done by the most minute and elaborate detail.

"In order to bring to your mind's eye a sketch of New England scenery, you are to draw upon your imagination for the following objects. Fancy yourself on some elevation that will command the view of a horizon that embraces a dozen miles. The country within this boundary must be undulating, rising in bold swell, or occasionally exhibiting a broken if not a rugged surface. But these inequalities must be counterbalanced by broad and rich swales of land, that frequently spread out into lovely little valleys. If there be a continued range of precipitous heights in view, let it be clad in the verdure of the forest. If not, wood must be scattered in profusion over the landscape, in leafy shadows that cover surfaces of 20 and 30 acres. Buildings, many white, relieved by venetian blinds in green, some of the dun color of time, and others of a dusky red, must be seen standing amid orchards, and marking by their positions the courses of the numberless high ways. Here and there a spire, or often two, may be seen pointing towards the skies from the centre of a cluster of roofs. Perhaps a line of blue mountains is to be seen in the distance, or the course of a river to be followed by a long succession of fertile meadows. The whole country is to be subdivided by low stone walls, or wooden fences, made in various fashions, the quality of each improving or deteriorating as you approach or recede from the dwelling of the owner of the soil. Cattle are to be seen grazing in the fields, or ruminating beneath the branches of single trees, that are left for shade in every pasture, and flocks are to be seen clipping the closer herbage of the hill sides. In the midst of this picture must be placed, quiet, orderly, and industrious. By limiting this rural picture to greater or less extensive scenes, of similar quiet and abundance, or occasionally swelling it out, until a succession of villages, a wider range of hills and some broad valley, through which a third rate American river, winds its way to the ocean, are included, your imagination can embrace almost every variety of landscape I behold in the course of my journey."

A disorder called the fire-blight threatens to destroy all the peach trees in the vicinity of Worcester, Mass. The true cause of the disease has not been discovered. Quince trees are also destroyed by it.

Politics of the Day.

LOOK AT THIS!

The Charleston Mercury is one of General Jackson's official organs in the South, and is second to none in the Union but Duff Green's Telegraph for zeal in support of its military idol. At a legislative caucus held at Columbia, in the year 1823, (says the Charleston City Gazette of the 26th ult.) "After the speeches in favor of Mr. Calhoun were made, and the motion to nominate him for the President of the United States moved and seconded, and the question was about being put, General Glascock, of Edgefield district, moved to amend the motion by striking out John C. Calhoun and inserting Andrew Jackson. This motion was seconded. There was considerable excitement produced on the motion to amend, to allay which Mr. Pinkney, the editor of the Charleston Mercury, arose, and made the following remarks:

"Mr. Chairman—I am astonished that any one should have appeared here to-night to mar our proceedings, when it is well known the object of the meeting was to recommend John C. Calhoun for the presidency. But when we are insulted with the nomination of the most perfect tyrant upon Earth, the man who sets all laws at defiance; who is stained with the VICES OF THE DEEPEST DYE; one whose will alone is his rule of conduct, whose life has been distinguished chiefly by BRUTAL VIOLATIONS of private right, my astonishment can scarcely be expressed. I should rather see the arch intriguer Crawford, the plodding, systematic yankee, Adams, or the unprincipled Clay, nay, any citizen, however high or how ever low, made President, than this MILITARY DESPOT. I hope we take the vote upon my motion, and settle the question at once."

[It is a singular fact, that some of the present supporters of Jackson have said and done more to expose his character and conduct, than all his opponents put together. The above speech of Mr. Pinkney's ought to be circulated from one end of the continent to the other, that the people may know what Gen. Jackson's friends think and say of him, when they are induced to speak out their real sentiments.]

Balt Pat.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

MISSOURI.

If our readers should feel indignation at the means resorted to in Kentucky, to throw the State into the hands of a minority, which had evinced its superior skill in intrigue and management, how will that indignation be excited by a perusal of the still more barefaced violation of the privileges of freemen which is detailed in the extract we subjoin from the Missouri Intelligencer, on the subject of the elections for that State. What can be thought of the dignity and respect for the people exhibited by a Senator of the United States, who, after acquiring the aid of a preternatural excitement, put on his hunting shirt, armed himself with a formidable knife, and sallied into the crowd, declaring that "he could whip any Administration man in the country." Geographically, the State of Missouri lies at the extreme verge of our civilized community. If such a course of conduct as that pursued by Mr. Benton can find for its admirers a majority of the citizens of the State, we might almost be let to the conclusion that, in a moral and political view, its position is equally remote from the circle of civilized man.

Let the reader mark the following description of the Missouri Dictator at home, and as he ponders on the new born zeal of this man in the cause of Gen. Jackson, ask himself if this can be the same man who charged the General with attempting to assassinate him?

The Missouri Intelligencer, after a brief reference to the activity of the other Jackson leaders at Fayette, proceeds thus:

On this occasion, "His Excellency the Dictator" exhibited himself in his real and natural colors. His identity could not be mistaken. There was no necessity of engraving on his forehead "This is a man," or "This is a Peas." Having previously well fortified himself, and brought his courage to the "sticking" point, by frequent libations at the shrine of Bacchus, and feeling his spirits rise, he put on his shirt, (i. e. hunting shirt or non-descript,) and providing himself with a trusty knife, of formidable dimensions, sallied forth amongst the crowd, and gave the wondering and gaping spectators a specimen of his heroism by declaring that "he could whip any Administration man in the country, in any way or manner!" This boasts the "half-horse, and half-alligator" Kentucky boatman. He then commenced blaspheming and abusing us and two or three other persons (none of whom were present) in a language which none but the lowest and meanest blackguard would have used. Those who witnessed the disgusting and degrading spectacle, turned away with feelings that may be readily imagined. His memory, it is well known, is very treacherous; which, according to the old adage, is quite a misfortune to persons afflicted with a certain propensity. But it is presumed he will not venture a denial of what is here stated; if he does, a host of witnesses will rise up and confront him. And this is the man who issues his manifesto, ordering all the Jackson voters throughout the state to support such persons only as he names!!

Original.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

SILK.

SIR:—As you have been furnished with a copy of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to our last Congress, on the cultivation of Silk, it will be unnecessary, in giving the result of our limited experience in rearing the silk worm, to state any thing which is fully and explicitly exhibited in that publication.

On my way to New York last March, Mr. Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, who keeps the best kind of silkworm eggs for sale at \$5.00 a package, was requested to forward by post a few to Alexandria P. O.—they came safe; and on the 16th of April they commenced hatching. This was immediately after the late frost, which had stripped vegetation of its verdure, especially the Mulberry of its leaves and buds; we tried lettuce; this they refused to feed on. Among a variety of other substitutes to sustain them, we found they fed well on the young leaves of the sprouts of Black Haw, the bush having been cut down the preceding August; but the best substitute for the Mulberry, and that on which they fed freely and thrived well, was the leaves of a shrub generally cultivated in the gardens in this section,—which puts out leaves much earlier than the Mulberry and which had measurably resisted the frost, known by the name of Snow Ball bush. We are now trying the experiments of feeding a few entirely on these leaves.

The early hatching of the eggs, and the situation of vegetation this spring, proves the necessity of keeping the eggs in a cool place and delaying the hatching until all danger of frost is over. The mulberry leaf should be of three or four inches expanse, when first fed; it is then not so watery; contains more nutriment, of course the worms are more healthy; nor is it so subject to curl in drying and thus prevent the worms from rising on their fresh food. The weather is then more uniformly temperate,—a uniform temperature being essentially necessary.

After the season enabled us to procure mulberry leaves, the worms progressed in the usual way, thro' their various stages, until their balls or cocoons were spun: they commenced spinning on the 15th day of May.

About this time, through the polite attention of the Hon. H. W. Conner, we received the publication on Silk, reported to and published by Congress. We would just remark here, as to fixing the worms for spinning their cocoons, that neither the chestnut leaves nor the hurdles are equal to the frames, as described in plate 2 and figure 4 of that publication; the frame affording a freer accession of air, more uniformity as to space, thereby affording better formed cocoons, and less danger of dupions or two worms working in the same ball.

As soon as the cocoons were perfectly formed, say in 6 or 8 days after the spinning commenced, we reeled dry, about three fourths of the silk off 15 cocoons and laid them on the table as the test to test the difference of their cutting out. In the coming out of the moths and laying their eggs, these were no perceptible difference in the time, vigour, quantity or quality of the eggs:—the moths escaped much easier from those reeled, owing to their feet being impeded in the others by the remains of floss of the ball; and the cocoon at the opening being more thick and firm, the resistance was greater. So far, then, as this experiment goes, it proves a saving of three fourths of the outer and best silk, of all cocoons intended to be reserved for eggs; in doing which, dry, they salis appears to sustain no injury, nor to be retarded in its change to the moth or butterfly state. On the 9th of June they began to cut out, and laid their eggs the day after cutting out. In their depositing the eggs on paper or cloth every precaution is necessary to prevent their being too much crowded, or one egg laid measurably covering another: as we have found in all those eggs, the worms perished in hatching, not being able to extricate itself, owing to the additional firmness given to the lower shell by the adhesion of the one attached above; those eggs deposited in this way, should be scraped off and laid away. As a preventive, in some measure, perhaps the best method to be adopted, as to their laying, is that represented in plate 1 and figure 3.

As to preserving the eggs in this climate through the months of June, July and Aug. and as a security against hatching, spread them thinly on plates—Liverpool ware,—and suspend them in a cellar or cool place. A lower and more equable temperature is preserved by the plate, than can be on paper or cloth:—not one of ours on the plate has hatched.

Second crop of Silk Worms.

Owing to the uniform heat and dryness of the weather after the eggs were laid,—no rain having fallen and the thermometer ranging in the room from 75° to 80° at 2 o'clock P. M. and the table on which the first eggs were laid standing in a corner of the room, of course not having so free a circulation of air over it,—those eggs began unexpectedly to hatch on the 23d of June, being 15 days from the time they were laid. The worms were immediately collected in the usual way, by laying small strips of Mulberry leaves on the paper—those strips of leaves were then placed on the table and the worms fed with fresh leaves: and to prevent the further hatching, the paper on which the eggs were deposited were removed to the cellar and suspended to the joist, hanging between the lights or windows, thus having the access of air—there remaining until 5 next morning, when they were removed back to the room and those which were hatched collected as on the preceding morning, &c. for 4 successive days; since which time none have hatched, the papers remaining stationary in the cellar. We would here remark, as a peculiarity of the silk worm, that with us at no time have any eggs hatched except from 5 to 11 in the morning, nor have any moths come out of the cocoons at any other hours of the day. At these stages of rearing the silk worm, a particular and personal attention is essential during these hours in the morning, as the success of a present and future crop depends on it.

Our present crop of worms is now from 17 to 21 days old, having passed thro' three moul-

tings or changes of their skin:—they are better thriven, more vigorous, feed easier, have been more healthy, and in every respect so far, promise better than our spring crop. In number there may be about two thousand; as yet we have found but two dead ones, and were diseased, as also three which appeared not to have grown any after the third day and was thrown away on the 15th day. Of our first crop we must have lost at least from 150 to 200; but the latter crop have had greatly the advantage of the former in their food, as the worms were lost in the early stage.

As to personal observations on feeding the worms, which is the principal difficulty and labour attached to the business, our experience is too limited to justify in others a deviation from the directions in the printed pamphlet; however, we have succeeded best in not chopping up the leaves fine—the difficulty here arises not so much from the worm being compelled often to feed on the wrong or under side of the leaf, as from the young leaves thus cut up evaporating all its moisture immediately, not only to the injury of the health of the insect, but by thus immediately drying it, forms little curls frequently firmly enclosing the worm before the substance of the leaf is eaten; from these curls of rubbish they cannot all mount on the fresh feed, but must be relieved by the fingers, which is very injurious to them and troublesome to the feeder. As to chopping the leaves "presenting more edges for the young worms to feed upon," as a principal reason in the pamphlet, our young worms of neither crop have ever been disposed to feed on the edge of the leaf, but in every instance prefer the upper surface, leaving the cut edge to the last, and have never deviated from this instinctive impulse until after the 4th moulting; after which, we consider it immaterial whether the leaves be cut or not—common sized leaves being equally beneficial and more convenient.

We now prefer cutting the leaves in strips of at first half an inch broad; this can be done with common shears, or on a large scale, in a cutting-box, being particular to cut across the leaf; thus all the fibres will be cut at right angles and the leaf will be prevented from curling, and the substance is thus retained in the leaf until it is eaten. Of these strips, when cut, lay a course nearly touching—keeping the upper side of the leaf, as it grew; up, or those strips on which the worms were collected when hatching—for the next feed, lay similar strips across these and the worms will immediately mount on the fresh strips; and so of the other feedings. Every second day change the worms to a clean place on the table and remove the rubbish; this is conveniently done by removing the fresh strips with the worms on them, so soon as the mount, always letting those remain undisturbed on the moulting days, until they have changed their skins, keeping a few fresh slips over them to mount and feed upon.

In feeding the worms, it is essential to sort the leaves—leaves of the same size and age from the same tree are very different—some are smooth and thin, others are thick, and rough like plush; if worms are fed with these in alternate strips of the same layer, they refuse the smooth and will all collect on the thick plush strips, and thus become crowded, much to their injury. The plush leaf contains double the nutriment and will not so readily harden or curl; the smooth leaf, if used, should be fed separately and given more frequently. We would in every stage of the worm prefer leaves that have attained nearly their full size, as being more nourishing; more healthful; as affording, especially the young worms, double the time to feed on it before it hardens and dries; and as greatly more convenient. This result we think strongly corroborated from the vigour, healthiness, and increased growth of our present crop of worms, which have been fed on leaves at their full growth.

The collecting and preserving the leaves when gathered, is a matter of the next importance, as the leaves must not be fed the least damp, nor withered or hard. Let them be always gathered in the morning—they must not be folded or squeezed:—to preserve them 2 or 3 days fit for feeding is the difficulty. The directions are to keep them in earthen jars in cellars; when there is no cellar nor any jars, we must resort, especially in wet weather, to a substitute:—a very good one, and one, perhaps, preferable to the jars, is convenient to every man. That wool is the best non-conductor we are acquainted with, is generally known; it is also known that a lump of ice, rolled in a dry blanket, can be carried un-melted for miles, perhaps days, in the hottest climate; and that a vessel containing water so closely enveloped in a blanket as to exclude the action of the atmosphere, will retain its coolness and sweetness much longer than by any other method; so will the mulberry leaves, smoothly piled and gently rolled in a clean blanket and laid in a cool place, retain their freshness longer than in any other way we have tried. If the leaves be gathered very dry, the blanket should be moistened.

Our experiment has been on so small a scale and our experience so limited and the difficulties of the early part of the season, owing to the severity of the frost, so increased, that we hazard no opinion at present, as to either the expedience or profits of the business, on an extended scale, compared with that of the common production of our farms. It is probable that we can supply with eggs those wishing to try the experiment; of this and our success as to our present crop of worms, you will be apprised about the 1st of September, when we hope to furnish you with small specimens of silk, made from the common and from the white mulberry, which we now think will go to show, that the common mulberry will afford silk of equal fibre and whiteness as the white mulberry.

Should this be of the smallest benefit to my fellow-citizens, I shall feel myself fully compensated.

M. W. ALEXANDER,

Mecklenburg, N. C.—July 14, 1828.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

It is not for the purpose of bringing myself into public notice, or of entering into a newspaper contest with the editor of the Western Carolinian, that I am constrained to notice an article which appeared in that paper of the 19th instant; but to show that Mr. Plulo White, in endeavouring to extricate himself from the

charge of misstatements made in a preceding article, has again made assertions unfounded in fact, and that I am innocent of the charges which he so confidently yet so falsely has made against me in the last article.

For the purpose of doing this more successfully, it may be proper to mention, in a concise manner, the circumstances which led to the publication of the production signed "Citizens of Charlotte." A considerable majority of the persons who dined in Charlotte on the 4th of July last, appeared to be in favor of Mr. Adams as next President;—this circumstance was mentioned, (not "at my instance or by my information" as Mr. White, in his usual confident way, has thought proper to state,) in the Journal a week or two afterwards. The succeeding week, the editorial article, of which notice was taken in the publication signed "Citizens of Charlotte," and which, it is unnecessary here to recapitulate, appeared in the Western Carolinian. A number of gentlemen, "Citizens of Charlotte," were at the Post-Office when the Salisbury papers of that week arrived, one of whom read aloud the article in Mr. White's paper headed *Mecklenburg County*. It excited the surprise of the gentlemen present, that statements which were contained in that article and which they knew to be so inconsistent with truth, should be thus openly promulgated, and their indignation that the dinner on the 4th of July should be made the subject of an article, which, whatever were the intentions of the author, was "calculated to produce in the public mind an opinion derogatory to the social character of the citizens of Charlotte."

The gentlemen present, among whom were the friends both of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, made the remark or assented to it when made, "that it would not do to let the article pass without observation," and joined in the request that I, it being during college vacation and having nothing particular to occupy my time, should undertake the refutation of the statements made by Major White and show to the public that the dinner in Charlotte "was not emphatically an Adams affair." Joining in their feelings of indignation and surprise, I willingly yielded to their request and wrote the publication signed "Citizens of Charlotte." After I had written the piece, it was read by at least four respectable "citizens of Charlotte." I do not feel at liberty to mention publicly the names of the gentlemen who made the request abovementioned, or of those who sanctioned the production after it was written, without their consent, which circumstances (they being at Charlotte, I at Chapel Hill,) prevent me from immediately obtaining. It may be mentioned as another circumstance to show that the feelings of the citizens of Charlotte with respect to the article of Mr. White, were general and of the same nature, that another production, similar to the one published with the signature of "Citizens of Charlotte," was actually written, but withheld from publication by the author, after discovering that the one published had been sent on to Salisbury. Now I ask a candid public if, taking all these circumstances into consideration, I was not justified in placing the signature of "Citizens of Charlotte" to the publication, under which it appears, and if I would not have been justly chargeable with a degree of vanity, scarcely excusable in Philo White himself, had I affixed my own name to the production? That a refutation of the incorrect statements made in the article so often alluded to should be published, others more wise and more immediately concerned than I am, thought necessary; whether I was successful or not in that refutation, I leave the public to determine.

To the citizens of Charlotte I need not say anything in disproof of the epithet *mendacious*, applied to the publication over their signature; they know it to be misapplied: to the public I would say, suspend your opinion until you have a more valid proof of its mendacity than the ipse dixit of Major Philo White of the Carolinian, &c.

A strong prejudice, mingled with consummate vanity, traits of character principally predominant in the editor of the Western Carolinian, have led him to make statements in his last article, of the 19th inst. equally as unfounded as those made in the former one. He says, in the commencement of his last article, that "an anonymous scribbler in the Adams paper of week before last, modestly takes it upon himself to speak in the name of the 'Citizens of Charlotte,' &c."

I will inform Mr. White, in passing, if he has not discovered it before, that there is a difference between the citizens of Charlotte and citizens of Charlotte; one meaning the whole number, the other any part of them. In reference to his assertion about taking it upon myself, its inconsistency with the true state of the case may be plainly seen, by referring to what has been said above. But why is it, that a man supposed to possess common sense, and with both eyes open, should make statements for which he had not the least authority? It is easily explained thus:—Upon reading the production signed "Citizens of Charlotte," his self-vanity immediately suggested to him, that the "chivalric and patriotic citizens of his sister town" would not dare to say that he, Mr. Philo White, "Major of Rowan Militia," "editor of the Western Carolinian," "publisher of the laws of the United States," and above all, "second-best supporter of General Jackson in this state," had given publicity to statements false in their character. Oh no! such could not be the case. They would not be so regardless of all prudence, as to lay themselves liable "to the castigation to which they would be exposed," by thus calling in question the truth of statements made by so reputable a character as the editor of the Carolinian. Yes! It must be some "anonymous scribbler, who has not the manliness nor moral courage to show himself," who has thus dared to impute falsehood to my assertions! Such, no doubt, were the thoughts which passed in the valiant Major's mind, and from their suggestion alone, he thought himself qualified roundly to assert, that "an anonymous writer modestly takes it upon himself to speak in the name of the 'Citizens of Charlotte,' &c."

This error of the Major's, as might be expected, has induced him to make statements which, with a full knowledge of the circumstances, he could not have had the effrontery to publish to the world; for as the production which has so much excited the wrath of Major White, was written at the request and under the sanction of some of the most respectable citizens of Charlotte, who did not deem it necessary to place their signature to it, they, in the abusive language of friend Philo, are the persons who "skulk behind the scene," or "remain bushes." According to him, they are the unfortunate and misguided beings, who have "exposed themselves to a castigation from which they are shielded by their non-identity;" and they are, at the same time "chivalric and patriotic citizens of Charlotte," who

yet "have not the moral courage nor manliness to show themselves, but dastard-like, skulk behind an anonymous signature, for the double purpose of securing their personal security and of witnessing the effect of their slander, without bearing the odium of propagating it," and yet again, "they are the carrying hypocrites, who have thought of torturing the language of his paragraph into a calumny on the inhabitants of Charlotte." The Major may here again shelter himself under the cover of his intentions; if so, I am perfectly willing; but it cannot but be observed, that his language too often differs from his intentions, and as language is the means used for the expression of our ideas, he should not suffer his wrath to be so much excited against those, who judge of what he means, by the language in which he expresses himself.

In reference to the motives which Mr. White, in his own immaculate purity, has said induced me to withhold my signature from the production signed "Citizens of Charlotte," to the public I deem it unnecessary to say anything after the statement of facts connected with the subject, which has been made: to Philo White I say, that I cannot but feel a contempt for the man who endeavours to shield himself from the lash of public censure, due the author of false statements, by blustering language and violent threats, which he will never dare to put in execution. He can lay little claim to the character of a gentleman, who, instead of acknowledging his errors in a gentlemanly manner, endeavours, by construing language in a way different from the common usage and making unfounded assertions, to clear himself of charges made by respectable men.

The remainder of Mr. White's editorial remarks, consisting of an apology to the citizens of Charlotte, (proper enough,) a lame attempt to show that the words "emphatically an Adams affair," applied to a dinner on the 4th of July, did not mean a partisan dinner, and some observations founded on the assertion, that "it was at my instance and by my information," the publication was made in the Journal of the political sentiments of those who dined in Charlotte on the 4th July,—which assertion is untrue,—I leave without comment to the consideration of the public. I shall rejoice to find, when Mr. White gives to the public a proper authority for the statements he made in regard to the Charlotte dinner, that I, as one, have been mistaken in my estimation of his character for truth in regard to that matter.

In conclusion, I wish Mr. Philo White distinctly to understand, that I do not intend that any thing said in this production, should shield me from the responsibility which the author of the piece signed "Citizens of Charlotte" may incur; on the contrary, I am willing, if necessary, to be individually responsible for any thing contained in that production; and I trust I shall be properly prepared to receive the castigation, with which he in his wrath has threatened me.

FRANKLIN L. SMITH.
University of N. Car.—Aug. 22, 1828.

Charlotte, Sept. 1, 1828.
WE, the undersigned, certify, that the statement in the piece signed "Citizens of Charlotte," relative to the dinner in this place on the 4th July last, is a correct narration of facts; and that the article before mentioned was written at the request of, and approved by, a number of the citizens of Charlotte. And that the dinner was not a party affair, we refer to Messrs. David Parks, John Sloan, Eli Springs and Thos. Harris, Committee of Arrangements; and to Messrs. Wm. J. Alexander, Hugh Meenan, J. M. Hutchison and William Davidson, Committee of Toasts; a majority of whom are in favor of Andrew Jackson.

SAMUEL McCOMB, J. D. BOYD,
F. M. ROSS, G. KENDRICK,
J. H. BLAKE, D. R. DUNLAP,
BENJ. COTTRELL, A. GRAHAM,
RICH. GILLESPIE.

A palpable sign:—The planet Mars, the God of War, says the N. York Statesman, "is said to be at present one hundred and ninety millions of miles nearer the earth than at any former period. Who has gazed at this lurid orb—

"Like a comet,
That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge
In the arctic sky, and from his horrid lair
Shakes pestilence and war,"

Who, we ask, has watched the fearful approaches of this martial and fiery planet toward our sphere, without being satisfied that the phenomenon is in some way connected with the Presidential question?"

Of a verity, this accounts for the extraordinary Jackson fever which has lately been so prevalent. Every body knows how "the stars rule our destinies;" and the influence of the fiery planet has had a most wonderful effect in heightening men's love for Military Chieftains, and creating strange longings for Blood and Carnage. We have consulted no astronomers, but judging from recent facts, the "WAR STAR" having attained its perihelion, must be now gradually receding. We are inclined to think, after November next it will be invisible.

Alex. Gaz.

Kentucky.—Metcalf's majority over Barry is 709—Breathitt's over Underwood, one thousand. The majority is "small," but we believe "decisive." The Jackson party certainly put forth all their strength in favor of Barry. They chose him as their strongest man—they vaunted him as an orator and man of talents—they ridiculed Metcalf as a speaker, as a stone-cutter—as not fit to tie the shoe-latch of Barry. But the stone-cutter has vanquished the orator, and now, forsooth, they discovered that Barry ran behind the Jackson party, and Metcalf, before the administration party! Oh! the modesty of Jacksonism! When we reflect that Barry is an artful stump orator, and Metcalf a plain, though highly sensible and judicious man, though highly sensible and judicious man—that Barry was haranguing the people for weeks, before Metcalf reached Kentucky from Washington, we must place great confidence in the strength of the cause that has carried Kentucky for the administration. We shall beat them much farther in November—so say gentlemen and letters from that State.—*Whig.*

INTELLIGENCE.

IRELAND.

Election of Mr. O'Connell.—The return of this gentleman to Parliament from the county of Clare, is already known to our readers. His reason for opposing Vesey Fitzgerald, the other candidate, was the vote of the latter against the Dissenters, a body of men that had of late reciprocated the good feeling of the Catholics, and advocated with earnestness the cause of Catholic emancipation. Under such circumstances, the vote of Mr. Fitzgerald was "an outrage," said Mr. O'C. "on Catholic feeling, as well as an injury to their interest, and I go to oppose the man who, being a Representative of a Catholic people, has dared to vote, with Peel, against the Dissenters." We give some particulars of the election from various paragraphs in English papers.

At the hustings in Ennis, the sheriff called on Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, who introduced Mr. O'Connell, and who was dressed in his Order of Liberator uniform, wearing his green badge or medal, "to remove that party badge." Mr. Mahon said it was no party badge—it was the ensign of his country; and Mr. O'Connell added, that the darling color should flourish when the blood stained orange should be trampled under foot. That they were in Ireland still, and neither Wellington nor his Cabinet should trample on them. Mr. Mahon then entered on his objections against Mr. Fitzgerald. The Catholic people of Ireland were now determined to raise, as one man, their standard of defiance against Wellington and Peel, and no longer allow them to trample on their liberties. But Mr. Fitzgerald was the foe of civil and religious liberty: he had voted against their principles; and the Irish Catholics had solemnly pledged themselves not to support any candidate who gave his aid to such a ministry as that of Wellington and Peel. Now was the time to show these ministers a lesson of the honesty of the Irish freeholders. He then proposed Mr. O'Connell as the candidate, amidst shouts so deafening that the whole town seemed animated by one loud voice. After Mr. Fitzgerald had spoken for some time in his own vindication, Mr. O'Connell presented himself to the meeting.

The system, he said, long pursued towards Ireland, would do no longer; it must be put a stop to. Sweet words would no longer answer; the time was gone by when they could be trampled on with impunity. If he were sent to Parliament, he would put an end to the horrid tax for building Protestant churches, and providing sacramental wine. He would vote for the diminution of the tithes, for a reform in parliament, and for reconsidering the abominable measure of the Union. The young blood of Ireland was in a ferment, and it was but a few days since he had detected a boy of thirteen, drilling a regiment of youths whose flag had emblazoned on it, "Remember Orr." The show of hands being apparently in favor of Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Fitzgerald of course demanded a ballot; but receiving not more than two votes in fifty, he abandoned the contest, determining to trust to the decision of the House of Commons on the validity of Mr. O'C's return. The priests mustered their freeholders in the strongest numbers, and remained with them all the time of the polls, in full canonicals, and with crucifixes in their hands. The greatest excitement prevailed, and crowds remained at Ennis to witness the chairing of Mr. O'Connell, which was attended by a multitude of 7 or 8,000 people, but with the most perfect order and silence, except when the signal was given for a general cheer. In this way they proceeded beyond Clare, and within five miles of Limerick they were met by parties from that city.—The crowd at length amounted to 40,000 persons, waiting to escort into the town the first Catholic returned to the United Parliament since the signing of the treaty at its gate. The new member addressed the people on the infraction of this celebrated treaty, which was signed on the spot where they stood. Several of the ships in the river had their colours flying, and discharged their guns. At a meeting of the Catholic Association in Dublin, it was resolved, principally in compliance with Mr. O'Connell's earnest desire, not to have any illuminations or public rejoicings on the occasion of his election, in order to the preservation of peace.

These details we conceive of interest, as exhibiting the temper of Ireland. In regard to the oath which will be required, Mr. O'Connell will not take it. The following are the consequences he anticipates from refusing to take it.

"I shall be dragged by the Sergeant at arms to the bar of the House of Commons, for not taking an oath inconsistent with my opinions. I shall be brought there for not answering the summons of the Speaker. I shall then be allowed to address the House from the bar, and I will tell them that I am ready to do my duty to the country—that to sit in that house I have but to commit the trifling sin of perjury [hear! and cheers.] Any man who swears that which he does not believe, is a perjurer, [hear, hear!] I will tell the Speaker, that if he will permit me, I am quite ready to take my place; and if there be

not room for me on the Treasury Bench, I will be always sure of finding space enough on the Opposition Benches [laughter and cheers] I will then propose that he will admit me, and it is not at all improbable he will send me to Newgate [laughter.] But the debate upon those oaths—the true nature of them will thus be carried to the remotest parts of the habitable globe—it will resound through the world, and millions will cry out against England for her injustice [loud cheers.] It will be wafted along the Missouri, it will be carried over the waters of the Mississippi—freemen will shudder at the oath upon the banks of the Ohio; and where wildernesses existed before, but liberty has now produced a paradise and a garden—in them, in all these places, the spirit of liberty will be invoked, and one united shout of execration be raised against British Bigotry—sufficient forever to put down the Peels and Wellingtons [continued cheering.] Yes, the experiment is worth making [hear.]

From Chili.—We are indebted to a friend for Valparaiso papers to May 21. The sessions of the National Constitutional Congress were discontinued at Santiago, May 6, and transferred to Valparaiso. By an order of the Government, the remains of the Carreras, which were buried at Mendoza, have been dug up and transported to Valparaiso, where they were reinterred on the 5th of May, with great parade and ceremony, as an act of gratitude on the part of the nation, and of respect to the memory of its most distinguished citizens, "whose names, though in obscurity during the dark days of the republic, will again shine with their true splendor, in the pages of future historians of the revolution." Mr. Nugent, the British Consul General, had made a strong representation to the government, urging them to send out funds to England in the British ship *Doris*, to pay the dividends due in London on the Chilean loans. In consequence government had ordered the sale of silver to the amount of \$100,000, to be invested in bills on London, to be appropriated to the account of the loan.

[Boston Daily Advertiser.

Rencontre.—The New Orleans Courier of July 25th says: "We learn verbally from an officer just arrived from Cantonment Jessup, that Robert Chittenden, late Secretary of Arkansas, and acting Governor of that Territory, was killed some days ago in a rencontre with Gen. Rector, of Missouri."

It is not long since we were called upon to lament the death of Mr. Conway, the Delegate from that Territory in Congress, who also fell in a rencontre, but a designed one, and we regret to add, that we are constantly receiving accounts of fatal deeds—personal attacks, and a disregard of human life, which is discredit to the laws or the state of society in that quarter of our country. These things remind us of the feudal ages, when a chief drew his dirk, without reluctance, and killed his vassal without remorse. We regret that the laws are not sufficiently strong to punish such outrages.

Noah.

A very unfortunate affair occurred in this city, on Tuesday last, which eventuated in the death of one individual and will probably be attended with consequences equally fatal to another. A man by the name of William L. Wolf, notorious for the extent of his villany and the desperation of his character, was arrested under the vagrant act, and sentenced to ten days imprisonment. On opening the outer door of the prison, Wolf ran up the stairs, towards the debtors' apartment. The Jailor having received orders from the Sheriff to confine him in one of the lower rooms, ordered Wolf to come down. He however, having found an iron bar at the top of the stairs, refused to descend and avowed his determination to kill any one who attempted to take him. After ineffectual efforts to get him down, a man by the name of Miller, (a private attached to the recruiting party here) went up, on the supposition that from their intimacy, he could prevail on Wolf to surrender. He however, had no sooner ascended the stairs within striking distance, than Wolf fulfilled his threats by knocking him down with the bar.—About the time that Miller fell, Colonel Wiatt, the Jailor, who was standing at the foot of the step with a loaded pistol, shot Wolf in the body. He then retreated to the head of the stairs, but gave up in about ten minutes. Wolf lingered of the wound about 24 hours and died. A jury of inquest was held over his body, who, after examining the evidence, returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death bed from being shot with a pistol by John T. C. Wiatt, Jailor, in the discharge of his Official duty.

Miller's skull is fractured, and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Raleigh Register.

From the Kentuckian of August 21.

THE ELECTION.

We congratulate our friends throughout the union, upon the triumph of the cause of truth and constitutional principles in Kentucky. After a long and vio-

lent contest, in which Gen. Metcalf was the advocate and Major Barry the assailant of the present Administration, General Metcalf has been elected by a handsome majority, and the major and his friends have been covered with defeat. Never was a partisan leader more active than Major Barry. He had been selected by the friends of Jackson, as the candidate, upon whom they might place the firmest reliance for success. His active zeal, his impassioned eloquence, his untiring industry, his large acquaintance with the citizens of our state, the unbounded admiration with which he was regarded by the relief party in Kentucky, marked him out, at once, as the most formidable leader they could procure, and as one who was possessed of every advantage and qualification they could desire. When he manifested some reluctance to take the field, he was pressed with solicitations from every quarter of the State; and as he has himself publicly boasted, was particularly and urgently pressed into the contest by the old court Jackson men. As far as industry, zeal, and activity could avail, he fully redeemed the hopes of his party. Every section of the State echoed with his inflammatory harangues: He assailed the administration with the bitterest invective: He called upon the relief party, to rally round their old devoted friend: He urged the Jackson men to strain every nerve in favor of "Jackson and reform." He entreated the old court Jackson men not to let their old animosities make them destroy the prospects of Jackson in Kentucky, by voting against himself, and in favor of "Metcalf, who was a party to the corrupt bargain at Washington." In fine, he appealed to every prejudice, with consummate address, and allayed all former hostility against himself, by the most solemn assurances, that he had ceased to feel an irritation against his former opponents.

In the mean time, the Argus and associate presses, were calling upon every Jackson man to keep a steady eye upon the election of Governor, and not to destroy the hopes of Jackson in Kentucky, by electing General Metcalf. Such a vote, they said, would be a vote of approbation for his conduct, during the Presidential election at Washington; and they quoted paragraphs from the Adams prints, both at home and abroad, in which the Presidential election was staked upon the choice of General Metcalf as Governor. John Pope also threw all his weight into the scale of Major Barry. His influence with the old court party, was great, and he moved through the country, calling upon them to rally round the standard of Major Barry. He told them, that although an old court man himself, he looked upon Major Barry as the best choice that could have been made, next to himself; and urged them with all the powers of his eloquence, to support him. But all this would not do. Major Barry had taken up a hopeless cause and was defeated.

Gen. Metcalf, on the contrary, commenced the contest under manifest disadvantages. He was but partially known throughout the State, and his personal acquaintance extended but little beyond the district he represented in Congress: He was unable to leave congress until late in May, and when he arrived, Major Barry had already taken the field and visited a large portion of the State. He was marked out by the Jackson men as a corrupt man, who had sold the vote of his state and disobeyed the instruction of her legislature. Every act of the general government, about which there could be a cavil, was laid at his feet, and he was held responsible for the same. He was charged being with "Mr. Clay's man;" "Mr. Adams' man;" sent out from Washington to dragoon the people of Kentucky into submission, and secure their vote for Adams. In a word, he was assailed on the ground of his having voted for Mr. Adams, and supported his measures; and the question before the people of Kentucky, was, whether they would approve that vote, and sanction those measures by voting for him? In a rapid visit throughout the state, Gen. Metcalf defended his vote and congressional course, and staked his election upon that and upon his avowed and continued partiality for Mr. Adams: He was assailed boldly and he met the question boldly; the result is that he has been elected.

Can any man of candour now say, that the election of Metcalf, is not a fair test of the feelings of Kentucky? and yet the Argus pretends, that Barry did not run within several thousand votes of the strength of his party! The facts we have above stated, are conclusive upon the subject, and require no additional argument. Every man of reflection must be satisfied. But it is really strange, that after they chose Major Barry as their strongest and most able champion, and after he was unwearied and indefatigable in their cause, they should now say, that he was one of their weak men, and did not run up to the question.

Majority for Metcalf, 700. Majority for Breathitt, 1037. Metcalf's majority over Breathitt, 1337. Barry's majority over Breathitt, 689.

The suicides in Paris last year, are stated at 1265, of which 913 were occasioned by gas.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad;

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1783, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negotiate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence,—HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH,

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Interests and Honor of his Country.

North-Carolina Electors.

First District—Isaac T. Avery, of Burke,
Second, Abner Franklin, of Iredell,
Third, Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,
Fourth, Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery,
Fifth, Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham,
Sixth, Alexander Gray, of Randolph,
Seventh, Benjn. Robinson, of Cumberland,
Eighth, James S. Smith, of Orange,
Ninth, William Hinton, of Wake,
Tenth, Edward Hall, of Franklin,
Eleventh, Samuel Hyman, of Martin,
Twelfth, Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank,
Thirteenth, William Clark, of Pitt,
Fourteenth, Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven,
Fifteenth, Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

The Jacksonians endeavor to invalidate the testimony of Judge Williams, of Tennessee, relative to Jackson's connection with Aaron Burr, by a positive and intentional misstatement. They have the boldness to assert, that Mr. Williams referred to Judge Stuart, as being present when Jackson offered him a captain's commission in Burr's army: Judge Williams has made no such reference. And then, to cap the climax of their impudence, they put the question to Stuart, whether he was present and heard Jackson make the offer of a captain's commission? to which he of course returns a negative answer! And by such a despicable imposition, they hope to smother a charge, which is sustained by a chain of positive and circumstantial testimony, a thousand times stronger than all that they have been able to muster, by the purchase of such traitors as Amos Kendall, and the employment of such instruments as Kremer, to prove a bargain between Adams and Clay.

Now let us see what Judge Williams does say. "In riding," says he, "from Gen. Jackson's house to Nashville, Gen. Jackson, in reference to that conspiracy, or what was afterwards called by others a conspiracy, said to me, 'that I could, if I would accept it, obtain a captain's commission.' And he then goes on with his statement, as follows:—"Afterwards, during the sitting of the County Court of Sumner, at a time when Patton Anderson told me that either Burr or Adair, or both of them, were at Gen. Jackson's house,—in a room of a tavern then kept by Edmund Crutcher, Gen. Jackson said to me, (I think Judge Stuart was then in the room.)—"Take notice, gentlemen, you will find that a division of the United States has taken deep root; you will find that a number of the Senate, and a number of the House of Representatives are deeply involved in the scheme."

This is the only reference made to Judge Stuart; and he has not yet ventured to deny that he was present at the time Gen. Jackson made the above declaration about the division of the Union. He gets over this, by the miserable subterfuge of denying, what Judge Williams never asserted or even hinted.

Bolivar, a distinguished "Military Chieftain," has made himself Dictator of Colombia. He has followed in the beaten track of successful warriors, and become the master of the people whom he professed to serve. Let the people of this

Republic learn wisdom, not only from the histories of other times; but from what is now passing before their eyes, and beware how they clothe with supreme power a "Military Chieftain," who, when acting in a subordinate station, has disregarded the orders of his superiors, trampled on the constitution and laws of his country, whenever he deemed it expedient so to do, and assumed and exercised a power, that of declaring martial law, not "given by the people, in their prudent fear of its abuse, to any branch of the government."

Bolivar was as firmly rooted in the confidence of the people, "as the Hero of New Orleans;" "as loudly applauded, both in his country and in this; freer from conduct that should inspire distrust of his intentions: and he started in his brilliant career with as many and sounding protestations of fidelity to the cause of free government as we are accustomed to hear from Jackson"—and yet he has turned despot and subverted the free institutions of his country. We do not say that Gen. Jackson would follow his example,—we trust, for the honor of our country, he would not,—but human nature is the same every where; and although it may be said, that Gen. Jackson, if elected President, could not, if he would, subvert the liberties of his country and substitute in their place a military despotism, yet a dangerous precedent is set which may lead to their destruction. It is the same, as if the people were to proclaim to all who may aspire to the first offices in the state:—"Seek not to qualify yourselves by laborious study, by making yourselves acquainted with the history of different countries, the laws of nations, the relations which subsist between our own and other governments; for all these qualifications, no matter how essential to the good government of the country, must give place to the victor in a single battle—the path to distinction lies through the ARMY. Become a successful warrior, achieve a splendid victory, and however deficient you may be in all other qualifications, that alone will give you paramount claims to the first civil office.

The election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, will speak a language like that to all aspiring and ambitious men, upon whom the example of Bolivar, Bonaparte, and other distinguished Military Chieftains, who started as patriots and ended despots, will not be lost. Let the people then beware in time, how they establish a precedent fraught with so much danger.

The editor of the Knoxville Register, a staunch, thorough going heroite, has discovered, that by a provision in the constitution of Louisiana, the election of Governor is not final when decided upon by the people at the polls; the Legislature having to elect the Governor from among those having the highest number of popular votes. This is indeed a provision of the constitution of Louisiana; and a most singular one it is:—but this not to the point. This discovery has revived the drooping spirits of the Knoxville editor; and he now "thinks it probable that the Legislature will give the people a Jacksonian Governor!" Let us look at the state of the case:—There were two administration and two Jackson candidates for Governor in Louisiana—the highest administration candidate received 1831 more votes than the highest Jackson candidate, and 543 more votes than both of them put together; and the two administration candidates received a majority of 1738 votes over the two Jackson candidates. And yet, after this unequivocal expression of the sentiments of the people, a Tennessee Jacksonian indulges the hope, that the Louisiana Legislature, regardless of their wishes, will give them a Jackson Governor! But let him not lay this flattering unction to his soul; a majority of both houses of the Legislature are in favor of the Administration and will respond to the will of the people.

This single fact, were there no other, is enough to open the eyes of the people to the true character of those who profess to be their exclusive friends. These worthy patriots have kept the country in a continual ferment for the last three years, because the representatives of the people,

consulting the good as well as the wishes of the country, elected Mr. Adams in preference to Andrew Jackson, who, they would have it believed, was the choice of the people, inasmuch as he received—a majority? Oh no! but a little over one-third of the electoral votes! And now, one of these choice spirits, (even in the Hero's own state) speaking, doubtless, the sentiments of the party, expresses the hope that the Legislature of a sister state will, in utter contempt of the popular voice, elect a man who did not receive one-fifth of the votes of the people, over another who obtained a large majority of their suffrages!

Races.—The races over the Salisbury turf will commence on Thursday, the 30th of October, and continue three days.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MARYLANDER.

With this, I enclose you FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, with a view to get some of the noisy, turbulent Jacksonians, to cover it by way of a bet. If they believe what they publish to the world, there can be no difficulty in getting the bet made. I propose Fifty Dollars on all the Western States:

50 dollars that J. Q. Adams gets the entire vote of Ohio.
50 dollars that J. Q. Adams gets the entire vote of Kentucky.
50 dollars that J. Q. Adams gets the entire vote of Louisiana.
50 dollars that J. Q. Adams gets the entire vote of Indiana.
50 dollars that J. Q. Adams gets the entire vote of Missouri.
50 dollars that J. Q. Adams gets the entire vote of Mississippi.
50 dollars that J. Q. Adams gets a majority of the votes of Illinois, (this State elects three electors by districts)—and
50 dollars that J. Q. Adams gets at least one vote in Tennessee.

The money enclosed is in United States Bank Bills—if covered, have it deposited in some Bank in your city, subject to the winner.

Montgomery County, 26th August, 1828.

P. S. Please continue this notice one month, unless the bet is taken up.

Hats, &c.—Our North-Carolina friends having Hats and Shoes for sale, would perhaps now find a market for them in this vicinity. Good Flax Stockings would find also a little encouragement; or thread with which they could be knitted. We hope soon to hear of a Depot being formed for articles supplied in the upper parts of South-Carolina and the neighboring Districts of North-Carolina, and should be obliged by the Yadkin and Catawba Journal copying this paragraph.

Camden Journal.

DELAWARE.

Extract from a letter from a citizen of Delaware, whose opportunities of ascertaining correct information entitle his opinion to the most respectful consideration:

"The vote of Delaware is safe for the Administration, beyond all possible question, and I am certain I do not calculate too sanguinely, when I say Mr. Johns' majority cannot be less than 1000."

Marylander.

From New-York, our advices are of the most flattering character, and justify us in the belief that Mr. Adams will get 24 of the electoral votes, should Mr. Van Buren and his desperate followers not succeed in their efforts to rob the People of the right of choice. For our part we are not at all apprehensive that such a violation of right will take place—not that we believe it will not be tried; but that the representatives of the people will not dare to trample on the immunities of those whose servants they are.

One of the principal arguments used by the Opposition presses, to palm upon the people the idea that Barry's vote is not so large as Jackson's will be, is that Barry is a new Court man. But the subterfuge will be easily seen through, when it is known, that Mr. Breathitt, the Jackson candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is an old Court man, and received fewer votes than Barry did.

Register.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The editor of the Adams Centinel, published in Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania, says, that in conversation with an aged and respectable farmer of that county, who attended the great meeting of the friends of the Administration, held in that town on the 19th inst. the latter said to him:

"I have never attended a political meeting before, but I feel it my duty at this time, to come forward and assist to save my country from military rule."

The editor very properly observes:

"Such is the spirit that is abroad, and pervades the reflecting portion of our citizens—and when such feelings are excited, can Gen. Jackson get the Electoral vote of Pennsylvania? We hope there is too much virtue, and too much love of country, in our great state, to cause a fear for the result."

We know several old gentlemen, of our acquaintance in this city, who have not voted for many years, one not since the year 1813, who have determined to go to the polls at the ensuing election, and record their votes against General

Jackson, and we believe this feeling is prevalent with the great body of our aged citizens throughout the nation. They consider it to be a moral duty they owe posterity to lend their aid to preserve our country from the threatened danger of military rule.—Judging from the melancholy examples of other republics, they tremble at the idea of placing at the head of ours, a man of an ignorant and uncultivated mind, whose every feeling is military, and whose only recommendation is, that he won the battle of New Orleans.

Marylander.

From the Gettysburg (Pa.) Sentinel.

The meeting of the friends of the Administration in Adams county, which was held on the 19th inst. (the proceedings of which are on our first page) exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Friends of the good cause. It was truly an assemblage of the "bone and sinew" of the county—our aged and respected Farmers. Never have we seen so great an interest evinced, as at the present crisis. Many who have never, ere this, attended political meetings felt it their duty to come forward, to incite their country. All agree, that never has there been in the County of Adams, a political meeting, so numerous and respectable, and one at which so much unanimity and warm interest were displayed, as the meeting of the 19th.—We can assure our friends abroad, that Adams county will be true to herself—our citizens are aroused to action—and cannot now be diverted from their firm purpose, of resisting manfully, the attempt to impose upon us a Military President.

Harriburg, August 26, 1828.

The meeting held on the 18th inst. in this place, was a triumphant display of the friends of the administration in Dauphin county. The number and the complexion of the meeting prove that the farmers & the mechanics support our cause, & a cause thus supported will & must prevail. Notwithstanding that there was a camp meeting within six miles of the borough—that the militia elections were held on that day—that the volunteer companies paraded at the time the meeting was held, at all of which many of our friends necessarily attended, still the meeting was overwhelming—the house filled to overflowing, and the uneasiness of our Jackson friends proved that they then felt and expected hereafter yet to feel the effects of the meeting of that day. In short, let the friends of our cause do their duty, and Dauphin will speak with a voice not to be misunderstood. We shall conquer!!

H Intelligenceer.

The Rev. Mr. Maginnis, of the Roman Catholic Church, will preach in the Court-House, in Salisbury, on Sunday, the 21st of this month, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Salisbury, Sept. 13, 1828.

Died,

In this town, on Friday morning last, SARAH JANE, daughter of Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. aged about 5 years.

In York District S. C. at the seat of Doct. J. M. Harris, on the 7th inst. ROBERT HILL, aged 72 years. Mr. Hill, in the early part of his life, after going through a regular course of education, studied the profession of Law, in Salisbury: his talents were of the first order; but being in independent circumstances and having no family, he never practiced. His friends and acquaintances deeply feel the loss of his private worth and virtue. He was the eldest son of Col. Wm. Hill, who distinguished himself at the battles of the Hanging Rock and the Eutaw Springs. He, like his father, when his country was invaded, volunteered his services in the late war and marched to Charleston, and lay on Sullivan's Island until peace was declared.

At Oakland, his residence in Caswell County, three miles from Milton, on the 30th ult. the Hon. BARTLETT YANCEY, after four days illness of a disease, designated by his Physicians, the Cold Plague. In the death of Mr. Yancey, the State has sustained a great loss. He possessed talents of the highest order and for many years has acted a distinguished part in the affairs of the State. After having represented Caswell County for many years, in the State Legislature, he was repeatedly elected to Congress, where he remained until he declined the tender of his services. From that time to the present, he has, we believe, been a member of the Senate of this State, and its presiding Officer, the duties of which he discharged with a dignity, propriety, and impartiality, which rendered him the ornament of that body.

At Philadelphia, on Friday, the 22d ult. the venerable and distinguished Judge Richard Peters, of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. His funeral took place on Saturday afternoon, with every demonstration by which his fellow-citizens could evince their profound respect for his memory.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

SPRING TERM, 1828.

Marian Tanner vs. John Tanner.—Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the court that the defendant is not a resident of the state—Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear, at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Mecklenburg county, on the 7th Monday after the 4th in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition: also, that the petitioner will take the deposition of Walter Vinson, James Vassilich and others, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, Bedford county, Tennessee, on the 3d and 4th days of October next.

JAS. M. HUTCHINSON, C. S. C.

6102—pr. adv. \$2 50.

NEW STORE, At Mocksville, N. C.

THE subscribers, having entered into Co-partnership in the Mercantile Business, at Mocksville, Rowan County, North-Carolina, under the firm of HARGRAVE & HUNT, are now receiving, direct from New-York and Philadelphia, an entire new Stock of

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Groceries, &c.

Selected and bought by one of the firm for Cash; which they will sell for cash or Cotton, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. Persons wishing to purchase, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

ROBERT L. HARGRAVE, & ANDREW HUNT.

August 25, 1828.—6103.
P. S.—Also, a quantity of Northern Sole and Upper Leather. H. & H.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to Dr. L. Mitchell, are requested to call and close their accounts. 1w.

ATTENTION.



THE subscriber having been ordered to this place by the Commandant at Fortress Monroe, for the purpose of procuring recruits to fill the ranks of the Battalion stationed at the ARTILLERY SCHOOL OF PRACTICE, solicits the attention of such enterprising, active and hardy young men as may feel inclined to enter the military service of their country, to the following terms of enlistment:

Bounty, \$12
Pay per year, 60

The rations furnished by the government are excellent as to quality, and sufficient in quantity. The clothing allowed, free from deductions, is also ample, as may be seen by the following allowance for one period of enlistment, or five years:

5 Uniform Coats, 3 Cotton Jackets with Sleeves, 3 Woollen do. 3 Fatigue Frocks, 10 ditto Trowsers, 10 pair Laced Boots, 10 pair Shoes, 10 Flannel Shirts, 10 Cotton do. 10 pair Half Stockings, 10 pair Socks, 1 Great Coat, 3 Blankets, 5 pair Wings for Coats, 5 Pompons, 2 Cockades and Eagles, 4 Bands and Tassels, Leather Cap, &c. 1 Woollen Cap, 1 Oil Cloth Cover for Cap, 10 pair Woollen Overalls, 10 pair Cotton Overalls.

The climate at Fortress Monroe is one of the most healthy in the United States, as a Military Station altogether it is, doubtless, preferable to any other of the Army.

M. A. PATRICK,

Lt. 1st Regt. Artillery.
Hillsborough, August 8, 1828.—3199.

Notice.

ONE or two journeymen COACH MAKERS, well recommended, may find employ either by the month or piece, on application to the subscriber, GEO. V. MASSEY.
Wilkesborough, Sept. 1, 1828.—3199.

GOLD MINE!

THE subscriber has a valuable GOLD MINE on his plantation, four miles west of Charlotte, which he is desirous of leasing for a term of years, to some individual or company, with capital sufficient to work it to advantage. His means will not permit him to work it extensively, and he would therefore prefer leasing it. For further information, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT JAMISON.

Charlotte, Sept. 2, 1828.—3199.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James A. Capps, deceased, by book account or otherwise, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment! and all those having claims against said estate, must present them as the law directs, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. McKITT, jun. Admr.

August 29, 1828.—3199.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first day of October, under the direction of the undersigned and his lady. The course of education will embrace Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Ethics and History—Drawing, Painting, Music, plain and Ornamental Needlework.

To give tone and energy to the minds of their pupils, by pursuing such a method of instruction as will insure a radical and thorough knowledge of the sciences they may study, will be the object of the teachers. Lectures on the higher branches will be frequently delivered to the classes after recitation. Strict attention will be paid to the manners and morals as well as literary advancement of all who may be intrusted to their care.

Price of tuition per Session, (five months) 10 50
Drawing and Painting, do. 10 } Payable in
Needlework, - - - - - 5 } advance.
Music, - - - - - 20 }
BENJAMIN COTTRELL.

N. B. Board can be obtained in the best families at seven dollars per month:—six or eight young ladies can be accommodated in the Academy. 4198.

Valuable Wood Land and HOUSE AND LOT.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, viz:—a tract of land, containing 236 acres, adjoining the land of Benjamin Howard, Mgt. It. Troy and others, about 5 miles north-west of Salisbury. The whole tract is wood land, well adapted to the growth of cotton, and all kinds of grain, having a handsome site for a house near an excellent spring.

Also, a lot on the main street of Salisbury, on which are a good dwelling house and out-houses, all in good repair, and a good garden. Should the subscriber be unable to sell his house and lot, he will rent it on good terms.

For terms apply to WM. HOWARD.

Salisbury, August 24, 1828.—4198.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

LORD BYRON, &c.

An intelligent and much esteemed friend, now in this city, has favored us with the following article, elicited by the article lately copied from the London Literary Gazette, under the head of Byroniana.

REMINISCENCES OF ENGLAND.

Lord Byron—Sherwood Forest—Henry Kirke White.

Early on the morning of the 15th, we left Southwell. Its fine old Cathedral towering above the trees by which it is surrounded, gradually faded from our sight, and in a short time the venerable pile was lost in the distance. By 10 o'clock we had arrived at Mansfield, and after being detained about an hour, set out for Newstead.

Leaving our carriages at a solitary inn on the road side, we started on foot for the Abbey. We had not walked through the grounds more than half a mile, when its towers which had been hitherto concealed from our view by a grove of trees, suddenly burst upon us. The well known lines beginning,

"Thou, the hill of my fathers, art gone to decay,"

immediately came to memory, but no marks of ruin are now visible. Col. Wildman, who purchased the estate of Lord Byron, and now resides at the Abbey, had carefully removed every mark of the decaying hand of time, and been careful that no memorial of its late noble occupant should be disturbed. We wandered through the grounds, and stood by the fort and lake in which he used to take so much delight, and read, not without emotion, the misanthropic lines he has inscribed upon the tomb of his dog. Colonel Wildman was from home, but we readily obtained permission to see the house. Every thing remains as it did when his Lordship inhabited the Abbey; no piece of furniture has been removed; and to the credit of its present occupant be it recorded, he has given the strictest orders against any alteration. He is himself a man of taste and letters, and can comprehend the enjoyment derived from associations. One old servant, who had been in the family when his Lordship was a boy, spoke of him with the greatest affection, and described him as an excellent master. We left this interesting spot with regret, and cast many a lingering look behind us as we travelled onwards to Nottingham.

At this place I accidentally saw Mary Chaworth, Lord Byron's first and only love. She was sitting in an open carriage with her two daughters, and appeared to be in ill health. She is not what a painter would term a beauty, but an air of pensive melancholy, heightened by disease, gives a character of attractive sweetness to her features highly fascinating. She seems to be just the being a poet would fall in love with. It has been said that she subsequently regretted having refused his Lordship's hand, but this I believe is not true. At the time he first became attached to her, both were children—she was a little the elder of the two, became a tall girl while he appeared yet a boy, and despised her youthful lover. She afterwards gave her hand to Mr. Musters, a neighboring country gentleman, and he took her name in order to inherit the estates. He is a very handsome and agreeable man, but, fond of company, lavish in expense, and not at all select in his acquaintance. His gaities have been the source of her distresses, and to the neglect she has experienced from a man she devotedly loves, may, perhaps, be attributed her melancholy. There is not the slightest reason to suppose it was occasioned by any penchant for Lord Byron.

I could not have been in the neighborhood at a more interesting period, for on the very day I had intended to leave this part of the country, the remains of the departed Poet arrived from Greece for interment in the family vault at Hucknall. I determined to remain, in order to witness this melancholy spectacle. The body arrived about noon, accompanied by his Lordship's domestics and Mr. Hobhouse, who immediately gave orders for a private funeral on the following day. The coffin was deposited at one of the principal inns, the rooms of which were crowded with visitors of every rank, anxious to obtain a glance even at the wood, which now imprisoned dust, through which had once beamed so much intellectual greatness.

The following morning the cavalcade set out, accompanied by thousands of spectators, and attended by several members of the Corporation, who were

to bear the pall. There seemed to me something irresistibly ludicrous in this accompaniment. Grocers and tallow chandlers, "dressed in a little brief authority," bearing the pall of Lord Byron! Justice Shallows' who probably never read, or, if they read, never understood, ten lines of his poetry, sentimentally, honoring his dust!—I am no aristocrat.

"Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow,"

The rest is all but leather and prunella."

But I could not help imagining what would have been the sensations of the haughty poet, could he have known the extent of what he would have deemed his degradation. Peace to his ashes—the grave has no sympathy with pride, and worms know not the difference between patrician and plebeian clay.

A great part of the Byron estate has been taken from the forest of Sherwood, which formerly extended for a distance of 50 miles, and included part of the county of York. It was, at this time, the theatre of the exploits of

"Robin Hood and his merry men all, Who robb'd the rich to pay the poor withal."

So goes the ballad, or in some such rough and rumbling stanza. The Author of Waverley has immortalized him in Ivanhoe, under the name of Locksley. The real hero, although not quite so gentle a Knight as the novelist has made him, was a singular specimen of the rovers of the lawless times of Richard Cœur de Lion. He is said to be of a noble family but disinherited. He and his followers roamed the forest for many years, levying contributions on the rich, and giving freely to the poor. His cap, and bow and arrows, are still shewn to those who have sufficient antiquarian faith to believe in their identity. Ashby, the scene of the tournament in the novel, is about 20 miles from Newstead, and a favorite bathing place, some salt springs have lately been discovered in the neighborhood. Ivanhoe coaches and Ivanhoe baths, now occupy the places of Prince John, the Jew and Rebecca Norman Knights, and sturdy Saxons.

But to return to Nottingham. Before leaving the town we visited its castle, and after threading the long subterranean passage, by means of which the Earl of Mortimer carried on the illicit intercourse with the queen of Edward, for which eventually he suffered, and wandering over the Court yard once so bravely defended by the heroic Hutchinson, who, after signing the death warrant of Charles, as determinedly resisted the usurpations of Cromwell, and whose memory has been forever embalmed by the classic pen of his virtuous and accomplished wife, we set out for the village of Wilford and Clifton, spots consecrated to the memory of Henry Kirke White. The life and remains of this extraordinary youth, published by Mr. Southey, are well known. It was to him Lord Byron thus beautifully referred in his English Bards and Scotch Reviewers:

"Unhappy White, while life was in its spring, And thy young Muse just waved her joyous wing,

The spoiler came; and all thy promise fair Has sought the grave to sleep forever there. Oh! what a noble heart was here undone, When science self-destroyed her favorite son! Yes, she too much indulged thy fond pursuit, She sowed the seeds, but death has reaped the fruit.

'Twas thine own genius gave the final blow, And helped to plant the wound that laid thee low:

So the struck Eagle stretched upon the plain, No more through rolling clouds to soar again, Viewed his own feather in the fatal dart, And winged the shaft that quivered in his heart;

Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel, He nursed the pinion which impelled the steel: While the same plumage that had warmed his nest, Drank the last life drop of his bleeding breast."

Clifton was his favorite retreat. We were shown the tree on which still are to be seen the brains of the fair maid, whose loves are related in one of his earliest poems. The scenery of the neighborhood is beautiful, and the view from the grove equal to any thing I have seen in England. I felt a melancholy pleasure in seating myself under the tree in Wilford Church Yard, where he wished to be buried, and could at that time almost have fancied myself a poet. An English friend who was with me embodied his feelings in a sonnet; which I here preserve as a memorial of this pleasing visit.

"Here would the martyr student oft retire, And watch the shades of eve descending, till Meek twilight robed the valley and the hill; Then would he sweep his sad melodious lyre, And bid such music from the chords expire So melancholy, soft, and sad and sweet, As angel choirs might waken where they meet Around the bed where holy men expire.

Henry! that lyre is mute, that song is sung, And we may list thy plaintive notes no more; But thou hast waked a happier strain, and art strung

A sweeter harp upon a fairer shore.

Oh! Martyr Minstrel, let thy mantle fall On all who love the lyre, on me the least of all."

The poet died and was buried at Cambridge, and for many years "no marble marked his tomb of early sleep." The reprobach has now, however, been removed by an American citizen, Francis Boott, Esq. who, visiting this country a few years ago, enquired for the monument of Kirke White, and finding none had been erected, raised a neat marble tablet to his memory, on which a fine profile of the deceased, and a suitable inscription have been sculptured. It is fixed above his grav in the Chapel of King's College, Cambridge. Whether his mantle has fallen on his native town, I know not; but it is a fact that no other place of its size has been so prolific in poets. William and Mary Howitt, whose contributions are so frequent to the English annuals, are residents, and (which is somewhat singular,) quakers; they were married a short time ago, and keep a druggist shop. Besides them, three others, who have published volumes of poetry, and a tribe of versifiers, good, bad, and indifferent, live amidst the smoke of this poetic manufactory. And now farewell to thee, Nottingham, forever. The coach is ready—accept the passing good wishes of a trans-atlantic friend.

Mr. J. J. Astor, of New-York, was lately requested, by the directors of the *Jardin des Plantes*, at Paris, to procure them a skin of the Bear of the Rocky Mountains, commonly called the Grizzly Bear; no specimen of which, it said, has ever been seen in Europe. Mr. Astor, instead of a skin procured a cub, which is now at New-York, on its way to Paris. We extract the following remarks on the beast, from the New-York Evening Post, as interesting to students of Natural History; among whom, we know, are included several of our readers: *Courier.*

This animal has never been described by any European naturalists; the celebrated Cuvier even doubts of its existence. It has, however, been often mentioned and figured by American authors, and travellers in this country, and an imperfect technical description of it, under the name of *ursus horribilis*, will be found in the account of Major Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, in 1820. It differs from every species of the bear in the profile of its face, which is nearly rectilinear, in the great length of its claws on its fore feet, which it employs with great dexterity, and in the remarkable flexibility of its snout. It is an animal of great fierceness, prodigious strength and wonderful tenacity of life. In Major Long's expedition it is said, that from the concurrent testimony of those who have had an opportunity of observing its manners, it is without doubt, the most daring and truly formidable animal that exists in the United States. He frequently pursues and attacks hunters, and no animal whose swiftness or art is not superior to his own, can evade him. He kills the bison and drags the ponderous carcass to a distance to devour it at leisure. These bears were frequently seen and killed by Lewis and Clark in their expedition to the mouth of the Oregon.—They killed one which weighed, as they judged, about six hundred pounds, and measured eight feet and seven inches and a half from the tip of the nose to the extremity of the hind feet, and which, after having received five balls through his lungs, and five other wounds, swam to a considerable distance & survived twenty minutes. The fore foot of one of them measured nine inches across, his hind foot was eleven inches and three quarters in length, and seven inches wide, and a third had claws six inches and a quarter long. Governor Clinton in the notes to his *Introductory Discourse*, published in the transactions of the New-York Literary and Philosophical Society, says that he had been told by Dixon, the Indian hunter, that this animal had been seen fourteen feet long, and notwithstanding its ferocity, had been domesticated. An insult offered to these tame bears by striking him, is related to have produced a war between two tribes on the head waters of the Mississippi. Dr. James, the compiler of the account of Long's expedition, thinks there is reason to believe that the species formerly inhabited the Atlantic States.

"The Indians of the Missouri," says the account of Major Long's expedition, "sometimes go to war in small

parties against the Grizzly Bear; and trophies obtained from his body are highly esteemed, and dignify the fortunate individual who wins them. We saw on the necks of many of their warriors, necklaces composed of the long fore claws, separated from the foot, tastefully arranged in a radiating manner; and one of the band of Pawnee warriors, that encountered a detachment of our party, near the Konza village, was ornamented with the entire skin of the fore foot, with the claws remaining upon it, suspended to his breast." The same work relates, that upon one occasion, when several hunters were pursued by one of these fierce animals, gaining rapidly upon them, a boy belonging to the party, who possessed less speed than his companion, seeing the bear close to his heels, fell with his face to the ground. The bear raised himself on his hind feet over the boy, looked down upon him for a moment, and then bounded over him in pursuit of the fugitives.

The bear procured by Mr. Astor for the *Jardin des Plantes*, is twelve months old, and is between three and four feet in length. His color is grey, nearly of that of a wolf, or perhaps more closely resembling that of a woodchuck. This color, however, it should be observed, is not constant with the species; it is sometimes a dark brown, sometimes atawney white and generally becoming ash colored with age.

He is fed on ripe Indian Corn, apples and raw flesh. He will put one of his paws through the bars of his cage, and pick up an apple from the ground with great dexterity. When he has got it into his possession, he places it between his fore feet, and cuts it in pieces with his long claws before taking it into his mouth. When visited by strangers, he generally lies down and begins to lick the bottom of his fore paws with great industry, uttering at the same time a surly, monotonous, uninterrupted growl. The present of a little food, however, seldom fails to bring him into better humour. His physiognomy, when viewed in front, does not give any idea of ferocity; but when seen pacing his cage, as he sometime, does, swiftly and heavily, with his head near the floor, the animal has a fierce and savage aspect.

Singular Phenomenon.—Near the village of Kilkee, on the western coast of Ireland, is a natural curiosity which I do not recollect to have seen any where mentioned by travellers. It is called the Puffing-hole, and consists of a cavern at the base of the cliff, the mouth of which opens on the Atlantic and which after burrowing the land to a considerable distance, runs up to the surface in a narrow neck, resembling at the top the mouth of a well. When the tremendous sea from abroad rolls in, it is as though the great body of water were forced into an inverted funnel, its impetus, of course, increasing as it ascends through the narrow neck until it reaches the upper opening or Puffing hole, through which it jets to an astonishing height into the air, sometimes several hundred feet, and then falls in rain on the mossy fields behind. Nothing can be more stupendous than the sight of this gigantic jet d'eau, when the strong westerly wind sets in with such force as to completely block up the mouth of the cavern.

Constantinople.—In order to provide against that privation of water (so necessary and yet so scarce in Turkey) either by nature or an enemy, the Greek Emperors excavated Constantinople, and formed immense cisterns in different places, which being supplied by aqueducts from the heights, (or reservoirs of water in the neighboring mountains,) were always kept full. The only one of these cisterns now remaining as a cistern, we discovered after a long search. We entered a private house, descended a deep flight of steps and found ourselves on the borders of a subterranean lake, extending under several streets. The roof was arched, and supported by 339 magnificent marble pillars; a number of tubes descended into the water and supplied the streets above. The Turks through whose houses we had access to it called it Yere batan Sarai, or the Subterranean palace; and said, that his neighbors, whose houses were also over it, did not know any thing about it. Indeed, from the state of neglect in which the walls and every thing about it appeared, it seemed probable that it had not been visited or repaired since the Turks entered Constantinople. Should the Russians ever approach and lay siege to the city, a supply of water will be its first object. In its present state, if the besiegers cut off the communication with the heights, which it is presumed they would do in the first instance, the

city could not hold out for a week. It appears that the Sultan has prudently supplied it with corn: It is probable he will clear out the cisterns, and supply it with water also.

WALSH'S JOURNEY.

During the American war an alliance was formed between France and the new power, (America.)—One of the customary conditions of the treaty was, a stipulation that peace should not be made by either party without the consent of both. When England had become sufficiently prepared by her reverses, to hear amicable propositions, the American Government ordered their minister in Spain, (Mr. Jay,) and their ministers in Holland, (Mr. Adams,) to proceed to Paris, and by uniting themselves with the minister in France, (Dr. Franklin,) to form a Commission to manage the expected negotiation on the part of the new republic. The latter of these gentlemen had been long accredited near the Court of Versailles, where, by a happy union of great simplicity of manners, wisdom and wit, he had become an object of singular admiration and affection.—France, now the drama was about to close, began to cast about her for the profits of the representation. The Count De Vergennes had early succeeded in persuading Dr. Franklin that, as England could not nor would not, formally acknowledge the independence of America, his better course would be to accept a *truce* for 20 years, at the end of which period, his country would be sufficiently strong to take what she needed for herself. The philosopher is said to have acquiesced in this opinion, and began to stir his mighty reason in maturing the terms of this remarkable truce. In this state of mind he was found by Mr. Jay, on his arrival from Madrid. The latter was not slow to perceive the effects of such a course, nor to detect the secret source whence the insidious counsel flowed. Mr. Jay denounced the policy of the Count de Vergennes, and declared that the unqualified independence of his country must be a *sine qua non* in any treaty which bore his name.—Mr. Adams soon joined the negotiation, and took the side of independence. Franklin, who was at heart a true patriot, suffered the film to be drawn from his eyes, and perfect union soon presided.—But England had now been apprised of the disposition of America to receive a truce. Her commissioner, Mr. Oswald, appeared with instructions to go no further. In this dilemma, a step is ascribed to Mr. Jay, that I believe is as remarkable for its boldness as for its good sense. He is said to have written with his own hand to the English Secretary of State, pointing out the bad consequences to England herself, if she adhered to her present policy. By keeping the truce suspended over America, she forced that country to lean on France for support; but by acknowledging her as an independent nation, England might obtain a valuable customer, and might also secure a natural friend. Thus instructed in a better policy, the English minister saw his error, and the same courier who conveyed the letter from Mr. Jay, returned with instructions to Mr. Oswald to acknowledge the independence of the United States.

Cooper's Memoirs.

A soldier of General Marion's Brigade, named Levingston, an Irishman by birth, meeting with an armed party on a night profoundly dark, suddenly found a horseman's pistol applied to his breast, and heard the imperious command—"Declare instantaneously, what party you belong, or you are a dead man." The situation being such as to render it highly probable that it might be an enemy's party, he very calmly replied, "I think, Sir, it would be a little more in the way of civility, if you were to drop a hint just to let me know which side of the question you are pleased to favour." "No jesting," replied the speaker, "declare your principles, or die." Then, by—, rejoined Levingston, "I will not die with a lie in my mouth; American, to extremity, you spalpeen, so do your worst, and be damnd to you." "You are an honest fellow," said the inquirer, "we are friends, and I rejoice to meet a man, faithful as you are to the cause of your country."

EPICURAM.

"What would you have?" the Adams men inquire; "Peace, plenty, freedom reign, what more desire?" "What more desire?" and kindling into flame, "What more desire?" the Jackson men exclaim, "And can you ask us that with serious faces! We want your salaries and your places."

The Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer has been elected an Honorary Member of the Grand Ducal Mineralogical Society of Jena, in the Duchy of Saxe-Weimar.